FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPEECH OF D. F. CALDWELL,

OF GUILFORD,

AGAINST AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

Delivered in the House of Commons when the "Free Suffrage Bill" was before the House,—Nov. 1852.

MR. SPEAKER: Having delivered my views at some length upon this vexed and unprofitable question, during the session of our last Legislature, I did fondly hope and believe, at one time, that my duties here as a representative might all be faithfully and honestly discharged without my having again to open my mouth upon it. But in this vain hope I have been most sadly disappointed by being again compelled to take the floor in reply to the speech of my honorable friend from Wake, Judge Saunders. But before proceeding farther with my remarks, I deem it due to myself and the distinguished gentleman to whom I propose to reply, to observe that I do not expect to be able to bring one tithe of the ability to bear against this measure that he has displayed in advocating it here to-day. But this much I humbly trust I may promise, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism or vanity, (if gentlemen around me will encourage me with their attention while I am on the floor,) I promise them that I will exert myself to the utmost of my ability to prove to them, that it is neither our duty nor interest, as representatives or independent citizens of a free and sovereign State, to vote for this bill. On the other hand I do most honestly and religiously believe it to be our sworn duty—a duty we owe alike to ourselves, to our constituents, and to our good and glorious old Commonwealth,—to oppose this and all other attempts that may be made hereafter to alter or amend in any particular the present Constitution of the State by *Legislative Enactment*, by all the means in our power, and to the last extremity; yes, even to the bitter end of all honest and honorable opposition, come such a proposition from what quarter it may. And why do I believe this to be our imperative duty? Is it because I believe our Constitution is perfect, and that the amendments are wrong or dangerous in themselves? No, sir, by no means; I never have, nor do I ever expect to be guilty of so much stupidity and folly as to oppose so salutary a measure as that of *Equal Suffrage*. It embodies in itself too much equity and justice for me to oppose it, if fairly and properly tendered. Before I could take this stand, or pursue this course, I will have first to prove false to myself, false to my friends, false to my country; yes, sir, *false to them*, one and all together. In other words, I cannot if I would oppose Equal Suffrage without falsifying myself, and thereby giving a libel upon my character or good sense, one or both. Paradoxical as it may seem, I am in every way consistent in declaring that I am a friend to free and equal suffrage, at the same time I am opposing this bill for the simple reason that I am satisfied that it never will be obtained in this way. Time, chance, accident, and every possible contingency that can happen, are all against this legislative mode of amending the Constitution, and render it improbable, aye, impossible almost, to effect any thing in this way, as our experience in this matter for the last six or eight years past plainly proves. If it be true that the Democratic party are in earnest in their attempts to give to the disfranchised portion of our fellow-citizens free suffrage, they ought forthwith to cease to spend their time and the people's money, by obstinately continuing to urge this bill. He labors in vain, in my judgment, to give free suffrage to the people of North Carolina, who toils to effect that object by this mode. Your candidates for office may take the stump and canvass the State from centre to circumference, in every possible direction, and appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, and thus dexterously manage to array the poor against the rich, and the east against the west, for the purpose of forcing this bill through these Halls; but they will find out at last, I hope, that this game will not answer their expectations. It is bad policy, in my judgment, to say nothing of morals, to do wrong, even if good is likely to grow out of it. And if we were by common consent to pass this bill, and thereby establish a precedent in favor of amending the Constitution of this State by legislative enactment,—that is precisely the predicament we would place ourselves in. I care not, if it be true, as some have contended here, that equal suffrage is the twin sister of liberty, and just as much an inalienable right as liberty itself. Yes, sir, they may be inherent rights, that are so completely identified that it is rendered morally impossible to keep them long separated in a free country, yet even in that case we are not called on or required to grant this right by this bill. No, not even if we are certain that it is a natural right—and the largest proportion of that glorious inheritance that has been purchased for us by our gallant forefathers and paid for in instalments of their own blood; nay, not if convinced that the most of it was forced from their mutilated bodies by the last throbs of their patriotic hearts,—if in granting it, it is proposed to do it in such a way as to break down and destroy at once and forever all the checks and balances in the Government.

Let us not forget that it has long ago been said by a republican, patriot and sage, that where checks and balances cease in a Republic, there anarchy and despotism begin. If this affirmation be true, then it is no heresy to assert, that the wild and unbridled democracy of the State can, and more than likely would, prove to be a strong and many headed despot. What then will be the effect of this measure on the government of this State, should it unfortunately pass? It will give free suffrage, but not equal suffrage. But this is not all it will do. If it was, I should not so seriously object to its passage. I honestly believe the extension of the right of suffrage would not only add to the prosperity and happiness of our people, but to the strength and lasting glory of my native land. Consequently I have long and consistently advocated the policy of extending, at once, *Equal Suffrage* to all of our citizens by an open convention. This, however, in such a way as not to destroy the many checks and balances of our Government, which the present bill will do beyond question, if it is suffered to become a part and parcel of the Constitution of North Carolina. We have been informed with considerable warmth and emphasis by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, that there is no other such a Constitution in this confederacy as that of our own.—The constitutions of all the other States grant every man the right of voting, whether he pays tax or not. But here in North Carolina we make the lawyer, doctor, divine, the merchant, mechanic and soldier pay as much tax as any other class of our citizens, but will not let them have the privilege of voting for Senator, though our Senators are all elected on the taxation basis exclusively. Well, suppose, Mr. Speaker, all this to be true, which I most cheerfully do, what then? Does it follow of necessity, that this bill ought to pass? Not at all. For if it was now instantly engrafted on the Constitution, it is a fact that ought to have powerful weight with us, that it would serve only to make it decidedly more unlike every other Constitution in the United States.

I take this occasion to remind the zealous friends of this measure, that no State in this Union has ever yet given all the people in their borders the right to vote at all their elections, and at the same time, the further privilege of electing Senators and Commoners at the same time by the same body or class of voters, and for a precisely equal term of years. They have been more guarded in the fancied prodigality with which they have given the right of Suffrage to their people than to clothe them with any such power. They have given all their people the right to vote, it is true, but they say to them that you must elect your Senators for a longer term of years. In many States the term of one third of the Senators expires every two years. Besides, the Governor in many of these States, where all vote, is clothed with the veto power. Here our Governor has no such power, and this bill proposes to destroy all distinction between the Senate and House of Commons, and consequently, although the two branches are retained, yet one has no check upon the other. No State in this Union has given the right of Suffrage to every citizen on the same terms and conditions as proposed in the bill now on your table. We will have approached nearer an Athenian Democracy here in North Carolina, if this bill passes, than any State in this Confederacy has yet dared to propose. The House will see from these remarks, I trust, that I am altogether sincere when I declare again, that it is not to the boon proposed to be given that I object, but to the manner in which the Democrats on this floor declare it *shall* be granted if it be given at all, and to the results that are likely to flow from this sad and deplorable mutilation of our venerable old Constitution. Here is my difficulty, and I confess it is one of such magnitude in my own mind that as an honest man I cannot so far get over it as to vote for the project now before us. To speak plainly, I consider this legislative mode of amending the Constitution of a free people as a direct violation of all the republican doctrines and precedents, bequeathed to us by our venerable sires. In fact it is precisely the one that the usurper Louis Napoleon took to overturn the Republic of France and make himself Emperor, and would no doubt suit the latitude of that unhappy land much better than any portion of this happy country.

The American people are not in the habit of forming or amending their Constitutions in this way. It is too insidious, indirect, tedious and expensive a method to be resorted to by an enlightened people any where. To advocate this mode in preference to that of a Convention, is to do nothing less than assert the odious doctrine that the servant is greater than his lord. If the Constitution of the State belonged to the Legislature in any sense of that word, this mode might with some show of propriety be adopted. But when we remember that the Constitution is the embodiment of all the powers reserved by the people, its absurdity is made clearly manifest.

I contend that the Constitution is *that higher law*, that is greater even than the conscience of the Legislator while in the employment of his constituents. It must from the very necessity of the case rule over and dictate to him in all of his legislative acts. If he be an honest man he cannot go beyond it. *It is the People's law* in the strictest sense of that term, and the only unrepealable one that they have, to stand up, as a mighty bulwark between them and their delegated agents. Hence the great propriety of keeping it out of legislative hands. If it be indeed true, that "all political power is," *of right*, "vested in and derived from the people only"—is it not reasonable to infer, (if we had no guides on this subject,) that no other power short of the people themselves, should have the right to touch the Constitution?

But it has been argued that the people have given us instructions on this point; and by twice electing David S. Reid to be Governor of the State, have authorized us to lay aside forthwith our proper and legitimate duties as Legislators, and proceed at once to do as he may think proper to direct us with the fundamental law of this Commonwealth. This I deny—I deny every syllable of it—I deny it all, from beginning to end.

It is true Governor Reid has canvassed this State three several times, was defeated once, and elected twice while advocating this measure.—And here I would remark, there seems to be some improvement in the Democratic creed, in their respect for the will of a majority. And I shall not now expect to hear any further opposition to the people's being consulted at the polls as to the call of a Convention. But to proceed. The first time, Gov. Reid was elected by a very small majority. This, I contend, was given to him in consequence of some unfortunate differences and jealousies, local in their character, that then existed in the Whig ranks. In his second election his majority was somewhat increased. This originated from other causes, that might be easily enumerated, did time permit. I do not deny, however, that Gov. Reid gained hundreds, and it may be, thousands of votes by waging a constant war, as he and thousands of his *partizan* friends did upon the Constitution, which I admit is imperfect in many of its leading provisions. This I shall attempt to shew presently; but I will first hint at a few, a very few, things, to show how it was that many members came to receive their *instructions* to vote for this *liberty-destroying measure.* And when I have given you the "*modus operandi*," by which Democratic partizans, more to advance party interests, than to better the Constitution, "*crosslifted*" it into favor, and themselves into seats in this Hall, you will agree with me, I apprehend, that there never has been a more contemptible and glaring political *fraud* practiced upon any people from the days of Adam down to the present hour.

Partizan politicians in the east, did not scruple to take the stump and therefrom declare *most positively* to the people in that quarter, that if they did not go for free suffrage by legislative enactment, the west would be certain to force them into an open convention, and by this means manage to strip them (the east) of their strength and power. Whilst their coadjutors in the west, *less scrupulous, if possible*, with inimitable skill, managed by deception to ride into the Legislature upon the same hobby, by taking a different direction. They asserted with equal confidence to the fellow citizens in the west, that they never could obtain their proper weight and influence in the Legislative councils of the State, until they could secure *free suffrage*, which would necessarily secure a convention. That it was worse than idle to think of securing a convention as matters now stand.—The only way to effect that with certainty was to go first for free suffrage by legislative enactment, and then we could succeed in getting a convention called. Call the people to a feast, and it will be impossible to coax or *wheedle* them to sit down at different tables; one of which is groaning beneath *sweet and inviting luxuries*, and the other furnished with nothing better than *bones, crusts, and wild salads*. Let us go for free suffrage *now*, and *then* we can with more force, influence and propriety than ever, call for a further change, or one table for all the guests. The very principle by which individuals are made equal sharers in political right, would necessarily prevail, when the same question arises between *communities*. The Constitution of this State is a strong aristocratic old castle, and so well guarded that we never can take it if we march up to it *directly in front*, and there commence the attack—we must attack it insidiously, we must get out the corner stone, before we can hope to succeed. Free suffrage by legislative enactment may well be termed a wooden horse, and if we use the same precaution to introduce free suffrage into the Constitution that the Grecians did to introduce their Famous Animal into Troy, then we can with certainty hope to storm the old-time-defying citadel, and bring it with a mighty crash, tumbling in ruins to the ground. Free suffrage is a levelling operation. It places every man upon the same footing. It gives the Senate no more power to resist the mass of our citizens than the House of Commons now possesses. This being the case we appeal to you gentlemen to know whose fault it will be then, if communities are not speedily hereafter made equal.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, such were the arguments that gave many a member a seat here from the west. So it appears from this view of the case, that most persons both in the east and west have been deceived into the support of free suffrage by legislative enactment, for the avowed purpose of avoiding a convention on the one hand and of paving the way for it on the other.

[*See next page.*]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.—In pursuance of previous notice, a respectable portion of the citizens of this town met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of opening books for subscription to the proposed rail road to the Coal Mines. Warren Winslow, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and J. G. Shepherd, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Hon. J. C. Dobbin addressed the meeting at length, and with great ability and eloquence, in favor of the work, setting forth the duty of Fayetteville, not only as a matter of interest, but of *self-preservation*, to avail herself of this most favorable movement to accomplish a work which will assuredly be done, if not by us, by others; and if by others, without the slightest reference to Fayetteville. It is a great prize to be gained. We have the start in the race for it. But if we fold our arms in inaction, others will overtake and pass us, and secure the reward of their enterprise, to our incalculable damage. Fayetteville has the advantage of position, also, being the nearest point to the Coal region, and in a direct line to the sea coast. The map shows, too, that the coal lies in a direct line to Greensborough, only 50 miles further, to which a rail road will unquestionably be built, if we go to Deep river; and thus we will be put in communication with the great West, by the shortest route to any market—an event which has been our most anxious desire for twenty years past. In that event, the Central rail road, so far from being an injury to Fayetteville, as some have feared, will be of incalculable advantage to her. Mr. Dobbin had voted for that road four years ago. He believed he was right then, as he believed now. And he thought that if we avail ourselves of the present opportunity, those who then thought him wrong will come to agree with him.

Mr. Dobbin reminded his auditory of the depressed condition of Fayetteville four years ago; of the feeble hopes that any one then entertained of material benefit from the Western Plank Road: how those who subscribed to it thought they were *giving* so much money, to try an experiment—not that they expected ever to get any dividend from the road. He asked if any one doubted, that we should have lost a third of our population if we had failed to accomplish that work? And now look at the result, from even that small beginning! Property has risen in value; population has increased; every dwelling and store is tenanted; the business of the place and of the country around is increased; plank roads run in all directions out of town (and in many other parts of the State;) and the stock pays good dividends. Let those who doubt take courage from this review.

Mr. Dobbin showed that from the extent of the coal field, as officially reported by a competent and disinterested Geologist, there was coal enough on Deep River to furnish half a million of tons a year for more than *five hundred years*. Then there was the iron ore and the limestone, both of inestimable value, lying on the same spot, only requiring this road to bring them into profitable operation. He showed that if the road transported nothing but coal, 500,000 tons per annum of that would yield a revenue of $250,000. The average cost of working rail roads is found to be 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, say $100,000 a year; leaving $150,000 of net income, or 25 per cent. on a road the maximum cost of which will be $600,000. But no long period can elapse before the coal and the produce pouring down from the West will require a double track to the mines,—as the Baltimore and Ohio rail road is just about to expend two and a half millions more to get a double track to the Cumberland mines—a single track (and a great canal) being found utterly insufficient to carry the immense amount of produce now offering on that route.

We have not attempted to report Mr. Dobbin's eloquent speech. At its close, a considerable amount was subscribed, but not enough to secure the charter, and not enough to deserve a particular mention here. We prefer to wait until such a sum is put down as will comport with the interest and character of Fayetteville, and will ensure the commencement—and consequent completion—of a work on which, we verily believe, all hope of improvement,—nay even of holding our own,—entirely depends.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—Our streets are this morning thronged with wagons. It is many years, perhaps twenty or thirty, since so many have been here on any one day. Courage! friends of internal improvement! This is one of the results of the works we have already made, and is but a tithe of what we shall see five years hence, if we be but true to ourselves, by pushing forward that great scheme, the Rail Road to the Coal Mines.

A HANDSOME PROFIT.—We learn that the coal lands of the late Peter Evans, called Egypt, on Deep River, which he had sold a few months ago for $15,000, were re-sold a day or two ago for $30,000, cash.

GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.—We understand that the contract for white oak timber, lately advertised for by the Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, was taken by an enterprising gentleman, owner of a steam saw mill, about *seventy miles* in the interior. The cost of hauling that distance will probably be $20 or $25 per 1000 feet; and yet the contract is made at a lower price than is paid for the same description of timber at the North. Upon a rail road the transportation the same distance would be $2 or $3 per 1000 feet; and upon a plank road less than half what it will cost.

Is there no white oak timber about Deep River? The government buys annually probably $100,000 worth, at about $40 per 1000 feet. In our back country plenty of such timber is cut down to rot.

The Arsenal here will soon want coal and iron, as well as timber, to fit it for an Arsenal of Construction. If made so, (and it will depend upon the facility of getting supplies of such things,) it will secure the expenditure of government money here, for materials and labor, to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER ROAD.—Before the adjournment of the Stockholders of the above Road, Gen. Alex. McRae, as chairman of a committee, reported that Mr. Flemming's recommendation of a Branch to connect at Fayetteville with the proposed road to the Coal Mines, "is well worthy of the serious consideration of the company;" and the following resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-six be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of collecting statistics, and conferring with the citizens of Fayetteville, on the subject of a Branch of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, to connect with their proposed Road to the Coal fields; that they cause a survey of the route to be made from some point on the W. & M. Road to Fayetteville, and report at the next annual meeting of Stockholders.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:

Capt. Gilbert Potter, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., L. J. Flemming, Jas. Cassidey, C. D. Ellis, Jno. A. Taylor, J. G. Wright, Miles Costin, John Dawson, P. K. Dickinson, A. H. Van Bokkelen, O. G. Parsley, Henry Nutt, Gen. Alex. McRae, N. N. Nixon, of Wilmington, New Hanover county; Wm. Brinkley, Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick county; Richard Wooten, Alfred Smith, of Columbus county; Gen. W. W. Harlee, W. S. Mullins, J. Eli Gregg, of Marion District, S. C.; Col. E. W. Charles, John M. Timmons, of Darlington District, S. C.; Maj. Jas. D. Blanding, Dr. J. A. Mayes, of Sumter District, S. C.

CONCERT.—The Concordia Society had a large and respectable audience at their Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Monday Evening last. We may add that it was a highly gratified audience. Most of the pieces and Songs were performed with admirable skill and taste.

The purpose of this association is a public spirited one—to supply a want which has been often felt in this town. It therefore has our best wishes for its complete success.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express states that subpœnas are out for witnesses in the investigation under Senator Hale's resolution, inquiring into Knox Walker's collections from sailors for alleged procurement of extra pay.

MR. BADGER AND THE LOCOFOCO PRESS.—The Wilmington Journal, taking its cue from the Washington Union, opposes Mr. Badger's confirmation upon the ground that he is a "dangerous consolidationist" and "a Federalist of the worst stamp."

Will the Journal be good enough to point out anything written or spoken by Mr. Badger entitling him to either designation? We know of nothing of the kind, unless devotion to the Union and the Constitution makes a man a consolidationist and a "Federalist."

HEAR HIM!—We find the following in the Washington Union, copied from the Raleigh Standard:

"Mr. Badger would no doubt make a good Supreme Court judge; but then his views of the federal constitution, and of the powers of the federal government, are erroneous to the last degree.

"Mr. Badger has succeeded well, remarkably well, as a lawyer, but as a politician he is decidedly common-place. His stump efforts are invariably only elegant rehashes of party slang; and his political speeches in the Senate are alike weak and superficial. He is a good lawyer, just as that man or the other is a good carpenter; but as a politician, we repeat, he occupies a very inferior position."

The question is settled! As a politician Mr. Badger is "decidedly common-place!"—his political speeches "weak and superficial"!! Oh ye little fishes!

MURDER.—A man named Brinkley killed another named Dickinson, near the Waccamaw Lake, in Columbus county, on Tuesday last. They were both employed on the W. and M. Rail Road. Brinkley made his escape.

IN A DIFFICULTY.—The Virginia Legislature seems at a loss for a suitable plan of laying off the State in Congressional Districts. The Richmond Whig says that besides the present Democratic delegation, there are in the Legislature *eighty*, and in the country *four thousand* ardent aspirants for Congressional honors and emoluments! As, however, there are but *thirteen* districts, the contest waxes warm, the contestants agreeing on one point only—to lay off the State so that no Whig shall be elected; upon the principle, that if no Whig is allowed a district, there will be more districts for Democrats. A result which agrees very well with their ideas of patriotism and self interest.

UNFORTUNATE.—Our readers probably recollect the outcry made by the war-men in and out of Congress against the pusillanimity of Mr. Fillmore's Administration in permitting a French fleet to take possession of the island of Samana in contempt of the Monroe doctrine. As usual it has turned out that the Administration was right and the warriors wrong. Authentic information has been received at Washington that the whole affair was a hoax!

The new Steamer Spray, belonging to the Bladen Steamboat Company, has arrived at Wilmington. She was purchased at Wilmington, Del. for $12,000, cash. She is 140 feet long, 18 feet 9 inches beam, draws 18 inches with fuel on board, and can run, it is said 16 miles an hour, and faster if pressed.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, Ch. J. In Baker v. Halstead, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Melton and Bird, from Stanly, declaring that there is no error in the Court below. Also, in Bordeaux v. Montague, in Equity, from New Hanover, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Allen v. Allen, from New Hanover, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Williamson v. Jordin, in Equity, from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Holmes, v. Johnston, from Sampson; reversed and remanded. Also, in Caffey v. Kelly, in Equity, from Guilford, directing a reference.

By PEARSON, J. In Sowell v. Barrett, in Equity, from Moore, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Rooks v. Moore, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mason v. Hearne, in Equity, from Stanly, directing a reference. Also, in State v. Weaver, directing a venire de novo.—*Raleigh Register.*

We quote Land Warrants as follows:—40 acres Script, $43; 80 acres, $83; 160 acres, $158. These are top prices. The dealers do not pay within two dollars of the above quotations. Considerable speculation is going on in Land Warrants, with the view of locating the lands on the various lines of railway projecting and in process of construction through the Western States.—*N. Y. Express*

MARRIED,

At Green Level, Wake county, by W. F. Fuller, Esq., Mr. JOHN S. JOHNSON to Miss MARY J. MITCHELL, daughter of Leroy Mitchell, Esq., all of Wake.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult., by Oates S. Lewis, Esq., Mr. HENRY BRITT to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of the Rev. John L. Clifton. Also, on the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN OLIVER PERRY CLIFTON, son of the same, to Miss SUSAN MADALENER DARDEN, daughter of Henry J. Darden, deceased.

In Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Mr. THOMAS H. HARDIN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY, daughter of John Campbell Esq., of that city.

DIED,

At his residence in Sampson county, after a protracted illness, MARSHAL KORNEGAY, aged 41 years, leaving a devoted wife and 7 promising children, together with a large circle of relatives and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Kornegay was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a warm friend, and a pleasant associate; and as a citizen, won the love and esteem of all who knew him.—[COM.

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-*3mpd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 31—Steamer Douglass, with goods for S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & son, J H & J Martine, A W Steel, N King, T Hill.

Feb'y 2—Str Gov Graham, with goods for Carr & Watson, Rev J P Dann, J H McMillan, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & co, Shelly & Field, Summerell, Powell & co, F & H Fries, M S & R J Holmes, Branson & Johnson, C A Brown, McDonald & Whaley, Deep River Manf co, J G Cairns, J M Worth, J H & J Martine, Jenkins & Roberts, G Womack, Cook & Johnston, L W Levy, C N McAdoo, R Green, J Cowles, Dr A P Zevely, J M A Drake, J W Baker, A A McKethan, P P Johnson, W F Moore, C P Mallett, Murchison, Reid & co, R J Steel, G W Williams, J Utley, J M Beasley, Rockfish Manf co, T J Johnson, T S Johnson, R W Coldston, A H Whitfield, E W Ogburn, E J Hale, P Taylor, W Bowe, D H Holland, R T Long, E C Ball, N B Nicholson, H Erambert, S Boon, J Davis, S W Tillinghast & co, G C Mendenhall, King & Hege, Island Ford co, J Lassiter, A J Woodward, H Gilmer, E Worth, R C Porter, M McKinnon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 29—Brig Rebecca & Francis from Cardenas; Schrs. Elonise, Mary Powell, and L. P. Smith from N. York. 30—Brig Paragon from New York; Schr. Manuela from ditto. Str. Spray from Wilmington, Del.

☞ 200 bushels prolific Pomegranite COTTON SEED, for sale at fifty cents per bushel, by W. POWELL, Richmond county, N. C.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 64-2t

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road:

STOCKHOLDERS, *and Subscribers to Stock*, in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company, and all who are interested in the extension and completion of the Road, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, according to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company;" and for the purpose of taking steps for the extension and completion of the Road from Kingsbury to Raleigh.

A. McLEAN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
NATHAN KING,
JAMES W. STRANGE,
M. V. JONES,
Trustees.

Further Notice to Stockholders.

THE Road from Fayetteville to Kingsbury, a distance of eleven miles, having been completed at a cost of a little over $15,000, the contractors who did the work and furnished materials for its construction are pressing for a settlement of their accounts. Subscribers who have not paid their first and second instalments are therefore called upon by every consideration of necessity and justice to do so without delay.

The third instalment will be due 15th Feb'y, which it is hoped will be promptly met.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n, &c.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62*td

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect; I shall on the 9th day February next, at the late residence of Nelson Gibson, deceased, expose to public sale the personal property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following Negro Slaves, viz: BOB, JOE, CAROLINE, CALVIN, ELIJAH, HANNAH, CAROLINE, JIM, and SOOKY; all the Lands, stock of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils belonging to the Estate of Nelson Gibson, dec'd. And at the same time and place as Administrator of Rutha Gibson, I will expose to public sale all the Corn, Horses, one Bed and Furniture, one Gig and Harness belonging to her Estate, and various other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money before the property is removed. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL J. GIBSON,
Executor of Nelson Gibson, and
Administrator of Rutha Gibson.

Springfield, Richmond Co., N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 62-*ts

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the Town of Lumberton, between John A. Barnes and John C. Moore, under the firm of BARNES & MOORE, was dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent. The Books, Notes and Accounts of the late firm have been placed in the hands of Robert S. French, to whom all payments must be made. Those indebted are requested to make payment to Mr. French immediately.

JOHN C. MOORE.
J. A. BARNES.

Lumberton, Jan. 18, 1853. 62*3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber purchased the Indentures of JAMES BURNET, a free man of color, for the space of five years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Burnet in any way whatever, as I will unhesitatingly put the law in force against them. JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1853. 62*3t

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lot, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $3 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 53*ts
[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE located at Floral College, where I may be found at all times except when engaged on professional business.

D. SMITH, M. D.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 64*3tpd

MR. CALDWELL'S SPEECH,—CONCLUDED.

After making this brief explanation I am perfectly willing to leave it to any prudent man among us to say, how far the instructions we have received from the people on this subject should go to induce us to continue our operations on the fundamental law of the State upon this legislative plan.

But lest I be misunderstood, suffer me to remark, that I do not think it possible to restore quiet to the people again, without first carrying out some of the reforms that have been mentioned. Yet I do most earnestly desire that in amending our Constitution no alteration shall ever be made in this way, notwithstanding *the royal edict* has gone forth to the world, that this bill SHALL pass. This is strong and [illegible] language to [illegible] in the teeth, and sounded in the ears of gentlemen who are expected to amend the Constitution in advance of any action on the subject, yet I hope it will not deter any of us from voting against this bill. I am confident it will not [illegible] of *Whig blood* flowing in our veins, or an atom of that spirit that characterized the Roundheads, and patriots in Cromwell's day. For one, I do here in my place most solemnly declare I never can, and I never will be driven or flattered into the support of this measure, under such circumstances. No, never.

"Though the rock of my last hope be shivered,
And its fragments are sunk in the wave;
Tho' I feel that my soul is delivered
To pain—I will not be their slave."

A mere [illegible] to do their bidding. There may be others here, however, who will take delight in meekly bowing with servile grace and cringing spirits to carry out *the behests of power*. If there be, let the friends of the constitutional order, rally as one man, and boldly strike for equal rights, and leave the timid and faint-hearted [illegible] to reap at some future day the reward of their cowardly timidity, for suffering the Constitution of their fathers to be put up section by section, *and one at a time*, to the lowest bidder. They will thus make it capital for reckless demagogues, and the mere foot-ball of every party. This, sir, I look upon as the quintessence of agrarianism doubly distilled and refined.

For example: A. B. and C. all become candidates for the same seat in the Legislature. Mr. A. we will suppose is a gentleman, conservative, of good mind, fine manners, and finished education. He is in favor of electing judges for a term of twelve years. Mr. B. is also in favor of electing the Judges by the people, but not having the ability or address of Mr. A. is forced, from necessity, to become a little more democratic than his [illegible], and declares himself for a term of eight years. Mr. B. having thus concluded his remarks, Mr. C. arises, and being far the inferior of his competitors, in every thing but *honesty*, is [illegible] by the cunning of Mr. B. and forthwith stammers out, "I go for electing the judges for two years, if I can get it, and in no case for more than four years. To elect them for a longer period than that, would be decidedly aristocratic and oppressive. Our courts belong to the people, and the judges who preside in them should be [illegible] elected by the people, but for so short a time as to make them feel that the people are their masters." Mr. C. continues, "gentlemen, I am a poor, plain man, and not a man of education like A. and B. They are both college-bred gentlemen and have studied professions, and made fortunes by one being a lawyer and the other a doctor, consequently cannot have as much feeling for you common folks as I have. Well may they go for Judges holding on for twelve and eight years—whilst I go for electing them every two years or four at farthest."

The result will likely be, that the conservatives will [illegible] A. and B. [illegible] both parties of [illegible] filled with the arguments which their friend Mr. C. has advanced, rally to a man around his "STANDARD," triumphantly elect him to Raleigh to display his wisdom and elocution, to a still greater and more astonishing extent, in reforming the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, we see by this fiction, how exceedingly objectionable this method of amending the Constitution is so likely to become, if this bill passes. For I am conscious it will be but the prelude of what is yet before us. In addition to all this there are many, *very many* objections, that could with great force and reason be urged against this method of amending the Constitution. I do most earnestly and solemnly protest against it, in the name and in behalf of the honest yeomanry of the Old North State. I am opposed to it because it vests the *law-making* and *Constitution-making* power in one and the same body of men—it is [illegible], never ending.

By the time in this way it shall be provided in the Constitution for the election of the Judges, a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, Justices of the Peace—the freehold qualification of voters and office holders removed, and other things that agitate the public mind, are finally passed upon, we will be all in our graves, and the *laws* and the Constitution so mixed and confused that commissioners will have to be appointed to digest the Constitution itself, that we may know what it is. I am opposed to it, because I desire those delegates of the people who pass on that sacred and organic law, made for the safety and protection of the people, to have nothing to influence and occupy their minds but Constitutional questions. I desire them to be elected free from party considerations—free from all legislative hobbies—their views of Constitutional reform neither favored nor impaired because they are Whigs or Democrats, or because they are in favor or against some popular measure in legislation. I deem it highly important that the passage of laws, the election of Governor and other officers, and questions of Constitutional reform, should be kept separate—each question to stand on its own merits.

I am opposed to this mode because it must connect the Constitution with log-rolling legislation, and keep the public mind for many years disturbed and agitated with questions of Constitutional reforms, all of which could safely and quietly be settled by a Convention of the people themselves called on a fair and proper basis.

I am further opposed to it, because it tends to invade the very first principle of republican freedom, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Let it be once established that the people have given up the power to begin, conduct, and complete such Constitutional reforms and restrictions as their best interests may require—in other words transfer the power of making laws and the Constitution too, into the hands of their members to the Legislature, and they only retain the gracious privilege of approving or disapproving what their *servants* may *propose* to them, where is the sovereignty of the people then? They have given up their power. In one sense it may be said to have been *derived* from the people, but *is it vested in them?*

The likening and comparison of Gov. Reid, by which he directs our attention to this mode of amending the Constitution of the United States, instead of inclining me favorably to this mode of amending our State Constitution, leads me directly the other way. The Government of North Carolina is based on the Constitutional majority of the people in mass. The Government of the United States is based on a Constitutional majority of *States*, each State, whether great or small, having the same vote and the same weight, and yet Governor Reid in his Message, sees no difference between the character of the two Governments. What! the Federal Constitution, based on the Constitutional voice of Sovereign States, likened to the consolidated Government of North Carolina! Surely this is consolidation in its full sense, —conglomerated consolidation with a vengeance!

There is a great multitude of persons in North Carolina, who honestly think, and seriously argue that two things are required to make up the strength of a State, wealth and men, *citizens*—and that in apportioning political privileges and power, *both* these elements, to wit: the people and their wealth, *taxes*, ought mutually to be considered and respected. And as a large majority of the Southern States, slave holding States, south of the Potomac, apportion and divide political power for both Houses of their Assembly among the people of their several counties, according to the number of people or voters in each county or district, by the Constitutions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, [illegible] this becomes a question worthy of consideration. Our present Constitution [illegible] to divide political rights among our several counties according to the tax each county pays into the public Treasury, without any reference to the population of the county, its voters, or the number of soldiers it can furnish in the hour of peril and danger.

A large and respectable [illegible] of people in North Carolina say that [illegible] in one branch of the General Assembly at least, property alone should be represented, that each district or county in the State should be represented according to its wealth—[illegible], not inquiring whether [illegible] four hundred, or four thousand voters. [illegible]

[illegible] 1850 [illegible] Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Chowan, Columbus, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecombe, [illegible] Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, [illegible] Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, [illegible] Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, [illegible] Sampson, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Wayne [illegible] 192,141 [illegible] 304,888 [illegible] 36 counties [illegible] 27 Senators.

The [illegible] Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Caldwell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Cleveland, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, [illegible] Granville, [illegible] Haywood, [illegible] Iredell, Jackson, [illegible] McDowell, Macon, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, [illegible] Orange, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, [illegible] Wake, Wilkes, Yadkin and Yancey, [illegible] white [illegible] 359,227 [illegible] 469,154 [illegible] 53,213 [illegible] 23 [illegible] Senators [illegible] 1,797 [illegible] 144,776 [illegible] 27 Senators [illegible]

[illegible] Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c.—Here 36 counties, having [illegible] one-fourth of the white [illegible] of the State, but having 27 Senators, control the whole Legislature of the State. Here 36 counties govern 45 counties. Here those who, in paying taxes, pay the lesser sum, govern those who [illegible] pay the *greatest* sum. Here 192,141 white inhabitants govern and are the masters of 359,227 white inhabitants. Here those who are only 304,888 in Federal numbers govern and are masters of those who are 469,154 in Federal numbers. Here 33,261 voters govern and control 53,213 voters. Yes, in the Senate 36 counties [illegible] 27 Senators and 33 thousand voters elect [illegible].

A clear and decided majority in the Senate is about equal to having the whole Senate from 33 thousand voters from 36 counties control the whole State.

And here I would most respectfully ask, who among these 33 thousand voters of the minority on questions of taxation, and some other questions of a *more important and delicate character*, will give the controlling vote? In those 36 counties, will the negro and land holder elect *their* 27 Senators? No. It is clear that those who have little interest in either will elect a majority of Senators, the whole 27. Gov. Reid in two of his messages, with evident concern, [illegible] alludes to dangers, mischief and agitation, tending to destroy the State's harmony, when our attention is directed to these things. In plain English he means, that when you increase the power of voters, who do not own land and negroes, you are approaching dangerous ground. Does it make any difference in what section of the State such voters live? Is the non-slaveholder in one section of the State more an honest patriot than in another? Gov. Reid and other gentlemen seem *so to think*, otherwise they would not press with so much zeal *their* plan, falsely called *free and equal suffrage*, when any sensible man, who will look into this matter, calculate and think for himself, will see at once that the tendency of this very *miscalled* plan is to place the control of the Senate entirely in the hands of a very decided and striking minority of voters in 36 counties in the State. A majority of the voters in these 36 counties have but little interest in the matters of paying taxes on land and slaves. The majority in *each* county or district elects the Senator.—These things I throw out for examination and the consideration of Gov. Reid, and ask him when *reflecting so freely* on convention-men, to answer and say into whose hands by his wise and *statesman-like plan* will he place the controlling power of the Senate! I reflect on the patriotism of no portion of my fellow-citizens of North Carolina. I answer the illiberal *reflections* of Gov. Reid.—I would have him look into *his own glass*, and make him answer for and to himself. Say that representation in the Senate is properly based on taxes *alone*, and that the men who leave their homes, risk their lives, and in the battle-fields shed their blood in the defence of our liberty, our fire-side, our wives, our children, and our property, are not to be *counted* at all in dividing out political privileges, then let us carry this principle out *fairly*. The ratio, or amount of public taxes necessary to entitle a county or district to a Senator is the sum of $2766 in round numbers. The counties of Caswell, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Wake and Warren, 12 counties, in 1851 paid into the Treasury public taxes to the amount of $50,321 25, which sum divided by $2766, shows that these 12 counties are entitled to 18 Senators; and yet they are allowed to vote for and have only eleven Senators, 7 Senators less than the true number to which their taxes entitle them. The counties of Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe, Cumberland, Craven, Granville and Halifax, 7 counties, paid in the year 1851, into the public Treasury, taxes to the amount of $35,892 33; which divided by $2766, shows that these seven counties are entitled to 13 Senators; and yet according to the provisions of the Constitution they are allowed only 7 Senators, —six less than their true and proper number.—The counties of Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe and Cumberland, in 1851 paid taxes into the Treasury to the amount of $22,432 41; which divided by the ratio $2766, shows that they are entitled to 8 Senators—*two each*; whereas, by the provisions of the Constitution, they only get 4 Senators—*one to each county*.* I repeat, are not these four counties, looking solely to the taxes paid by them, entitled to two Senators each? If so, why should they not have them? Why compel them to hand half their taxes over to some neighboring county, or district, to give the citizens of said neighboring county or district the right to elect their Senator, a member in whose election they have no voice, although they furnish the taxes that entitle him to his seat, and who, when elected, as often as any other way, neutralizes or kills the vote of the Senator from the county that furnishes the taxes? If any of the counties named have taxes enough for one Senator and a fraction over, which when united to the taxes of a neighboring county entitles that neighboring county to another Senator, why not let each county share in the benefit of these united taxes, by uniting their votes also in electing *this other Senator*? Why have not some of these questions of equality and justice struck Governor Reid and his patriotic friends? I ask *how* are all these things to be regulated and *when*, without a Convention.

The Convention mode of amending the Constitution, the old-fashioned republican plan, has been assailed on the score of economy, and attempts are constantly being made to scare the people out of the right to retain their organic law in their own hands, by talking about the expense of a Convention.

We are not permitted to know what Governor Reid's Free Suffrage has already cost the State. I venture the opinion, that if we had added up the costs of advertisements, and pay of members [illegible] Assembly whilst discussing this question [illegible] several sessions, it would amount to a sum but little less than the expense attending the Convention of 1835. If, after all this, it fails to get [illegible] in the Senate, as I am persuaded will be the case, then we have an array [illegible] a good round sum of [illegible] *experiment* that failed. [illegible] may be renewed, the same [illegible] time. [illegible] the people will get their eyes open [illegible] that is being practiced upon [illegible] their fury and destroy their [illegible].

A [illegible] of the Convention [illegible] work. If the people [illegible] expense is incurred. If [illegible] the delegates will likely [illegible] amendments really needed and [illegible] the people who will ratify the same, [illegible].

The Governor says that the calling of a Convention of the people is impossible. This may be [illegible] proved. I may be asked [illegible] Convention? I [illegible] the people themselves. Perhaps [illegible] and prefer the Convention [illegible]. If so, all is well. If, however, it should be ascertained by a very *decisive and* [illegible] of the votes of the people, they [illegible] all true republican representatives, in deference to the decided voice of a large majority of the people would say, let them elect their delegates on the federal basis and go into convention. I respect the rights of a minority. The rights of a minority ought not only to be respected, but firmly, faithfully and steadily maintained. Should the majority in favor of a convention be small, the duties of the representatives in yielding to the call, might be different from what it would be where the majority should be large and unequivocal. So 45 counties having 359,227 white, and 469,154 federal population, and 53,213 voters, paying the greater part of the taxes have rights as well as the 36 counties having 192,141 white, 304,888 federal population, and 33,254 voters, paying less than half the taxes. And to turn these large majorities with their 23 members in the Senate for relief to that body, in which the said minorities have 27 members, and then require that they shall secure in such body a majority vote of two-thirds, to-wit: 30 votes out of 50, for a measure of relief due to them, before they can ever get it, is securing the rights of a minority to an extent required in no free Republican Government.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken with some warmth, and at much greater length than I anticipated I should when I commenced my remarks. But having once fairly gotten under way, I could not well keep from uttering all I have expressed, and would not if I could. I will have to be remodeled entirely before I can think one way and speak another, or sit tamely by and witness as gross an outrage as I believe this to be on the People's vested rights, and have nothing to say in the way of remonstrance.

We should not underrate feeble instrumentalities. The mightiest oak that ever grew in the forest, or that ever battled with the storms of Heaven, may at last be pecked to death by little diminutive sap-suckers, and nothing be left, in the end, to mark the spot where it stood in its towering strength and beauty, but a miserable deformed and rotten old trunk. So, sir, may it be with our Constitution. If this bill passes, it is possible for it to be devoured by political sap-suckers and hungry wood-cocks.

*In this calculation, I have taken the rates of the five years, and the taxes of the large counties, paid by them in 1851. This lacks something of being correct. It is however sufficiently so to give consideration to a most important principle. A principle of public right and concern, in which, when understood, the people will feel a deep interest. I have so calculated because these counties for the last few years have excelled in the increase of their taxes and population. If they so continue to increase for a few years more, the injustice and inequality, to which I call attention, will become too manifest to be kept longer out of view by the popular cry of individual equality under the deceptive show of free suffrage by Legislative enactment.

A New Kind of Manure.—In the Island of St. Vincent a new kind of earth has been discovered, of very peculiar properties, and withal, so valuable that it is likely to become, at no distant day, an important and regular article of exportation. Little less than 2,000 tons have been taken to Bermuda, to assist in the formation of a break-water that is being erected by Government there. They claim that it is an excellent cement for use under water. Besides, it is said that English chemists have analyzed it, and pronounce it to be more valuable than guano even, as a manure.

Norfolk Herald.

It is stated by the Albany Atlas that the Harlem Road having reduced the fare between New York and Albany to $1, the Hudson River Road will meet this by placing the fare at 50 cents.

Remarks of Mr. Badger on the Pacific Rail Road Bill.

MR. BADGER. I agree in almost every word that has fallen from my honorable friend from Texas, [Mr. Rusk.] I believe that this road is of the highest importance to the whole country, and that under some available plan it ought to be adopted without any unnecessary delay, and provision made by the Congress of the United States for its construction. I agree with him that the prompt execution of this work will do more to place us in a position in which, under any possible adverse circumstances that may arise, we may be able to defend at once the interests and honor of the country, better than by all the fillibustering speeches that have already been made, or that can be made from now to the end of this century. I believe in the truth of the remark made many years ago by one of the greatest men that ever adorned the history of this country—I mean the late Alexander Hamilton—that real firmness is good for everything, while bluster is good for nothing. I agree therefore in every word that my friend has said in regard to the importance of this road. If to the execution of this road were superadded adequate and liberal provision for the increase of the navy of the United States—for which I am ready at any moment and under any administration to give my vote—and for putting the army and other defences of the country in a position of adequate force and availability, we should do more in the event of any contingencies which require us both to speak and act—to give weight and authority to what we may say and do—than by all the magnificent speeches that have been delivered here, or in the other House, upon the power, and grandeur, and strength, and invincibility of this mighty American nation. If we are ever to accomplish anything in this age of the world, it is not to be done by speeches and proclamations—or *pronunciamientos*, as my friend from Georgia [Mr. Dawson] suggests; they will do very well for the region of Mexico, but they do not answer for the United States, nor do they produce any effect upon the great powers of the earth.

Agreeing therefore in the practical value of what my friend from Texas [Mr. Rusk] has said—being entirely in favor of the accomplishment of the great design that this bill proposes, I am yet sensible, as every other member of this Senate is, that but a very small portion of the members of this body pay any attention to what is going on. There were but two persons, I believe, listening to my friend from Texas just now—one was the honorable Senator from California, [Mr. Gwin,] and the other was myself; and there are not more than half a dozen listening to me.—[Laughter.]

Mr. HAMLIN. I am listening. [Laughter.]

Mr. BADGER. Under these circumstances, with every disposition to promote the success of this work, I think it is proper that I should move that the Senate do now adjourn, and therefore I submit that motion.

The Senate accordingly adjourned.

FROM THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

THE WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

It speaks favorably, we think, for the intelligence and sound national feeling of the people of this country, that Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have been called upon to issue the *sixth edition* of Mr. Webster's works. We have been struck with the justice of the opinion expressed by a distinguished clergyman of Philadelphia, in a discourse on the character of Mr. Webster, that "the best thing we can do for training our young men is to place in their hands the works of this great statesman;" and also of his remark upon the influence of that recommendation, "I feel that I have rendered every family a useful service, which may have been induced through my recommendation to give it a place among their household books." From a general conviction of the truth here expressed, in addition to the interest which every intelligent reader who once enters upon the perusal of any of Mr. Webster's speeches or writings, either from the importance of the subjects treated, the soundness and force of the views expressed, or from the charm of the style and manner of discussion, we have no doubt that these works will attain a much wider circulation and a far more general perusal than those of any other American author. The excellent manner in which the work is published, and the reasonableness of the price, recommend it to a general circulation.

We learn that an idea has been entertained to some extent that the edition above referred to, edited by Mr. Everett, may be hereafter superseded by another and more complete edition.—This is a mistake. This edition was compiled and edited with great care during the lifetime of Mr. Webster, with all the assistance which he could afford for rendering it complete, and no new edition can supersede it. Should there be a further publication of correspondence or miscellanies, it will be in the form of an addition which will in no degree impair the value of the present edition, but will tend to increase its interest.

Bank Tax in Ohio.—There is much excitement in Ohio in relation to the tax on banking institutions. Many of the banks have refused to pay the amount for which they are assessed, and are resolved to test the constitutionality of the law. The tax collector having forcibly entered the bank at Salem, after a desperate resistance on the part of the officers, and seized on $5,000 in gold, for the amount of taxes due, a member of the Legislature of the State has reported a bill—which the papers style the "crow-bar bill"—to legalize this mode of collection, by making it the duty of all collectors, where payment is refused by any bank, to break open vaults, chests, desks, &c., and take out the amount due.

The Result of Pardoning a Murderer.—Antonio Lopez, the Spaniard, who, about a year and a half ago, was convicted of the murder of Michael Foster, a policeman of the Fourth Ward, has again committed another similar crime, information of which was received here yesterday.

Lopez was sentenced to be hung in this city, and it will be remembered that, through the influence of the Spanish Consul, Governor Hunt granted him a pardon, upon condition that he would leave the country, and never return.

After leaving this port, he sailed in a ship for Matanzas, where he had a difficulty with a shipmate, and, in the excitement of the moment, Lopez drew a dirk and stabbed the other to the heart, killing him almost instantly. He then fled, and it is supposed sailed for old Spain, as he could not be found by the authorities of Matanzas.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Old Salts on New Duty.—It is said that since confinement was substituted for flogging, on board our vessels of war, that the number of sailors under arrest is so great as to impose much additional labor upon those who do nothing worthy of punishment. The "old salts" have, however, themselves devised a remedy, and have formed "committees of vigilance," who pounce upon an idler and apply the "cat" themselves, with such effect that the man does not think it expedient to shirk duty a second time. It is remarked that as sure as this castigation is undertaken there will be a vessel in sight, or some object in the air or on the water, and in the opposite direction from the culprit, which entirely engrosses the attention of the officers on deck. As soon as the "cat"-ing is over, the object of his curiosity disappears.

New York Commercial.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The National Intelligencer says, the London papers received by the Cunard steamer *Africa* mentioned that by order of the Government that vessel was detained one day beyond her regular time of departure from Liverpool that she might bring out important despatches from Lord John Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the British Minister at Washington; and in the New York Courier of Tuesday last we find a telegraphic letter from this city, stating that the same steamer brought important despatches from Mr. Ingersoll, our Minister in England, to our Government, to the effect that negotiations are far advanced towards the framing of a treaty by which all matters of disagreement between England and the United States will be settled, as nearly as possible, definitely. The Courier article also gives what purports to be the main points of the first-named despatches, which are stated with so much precision and positiveness that, we presume the statement to be authentic, and, as the subject is one of great interest, we subjoin those portions of the article which profess only to state facts. They are as follows:

"There is reason for believing that special instructions have been sent to the British Minister authorizing him to conclude an arrangement of the points more recently mooted upon terms heretofore agreed upon with Mr. Everett, who seems to be reaping honors rapidly by his administration of his Department. We are advised that it is first proposed that a joint commission shall be appointed for the settlement of such mutual claims of American citizens and British subjects upon those Governments respectively as have arisen since 1815. In the next place, it is suggested that a commercial convention shall consider and arrange the subjects of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the St. John's, together with the partial throwing open of the American coasting trade to provincial British vessels, granting them for this purpose American registers, and the material extension of the list of American manufactures and produce to pass free into the British provinces.

It is designed also that this convention shall determine the fishery question, which her Majesty's Government is quite willing should be placed on a basis very favorable to this country. The negotiation includes also the affairs of Central America; but these are very properly to be committed to the consideration of a separate convention. Such in nature is the form which the project has now assumed, that the despatches received warrant the expectation that it will be [illegible] accomplished under the present Administration."

[The National Intelligencer of Friday [illegible] to deny the correctness of the above statement.]

France.—Louis Napoleon is [illegible] grand style in Paris. His first [illegible] which took place on the 13th [illegible] ed by two thousand guests, twelve [illegible] ty being English. All appeared in the [illegible] costume of short breeches and silk stockings. The Emperor entered the ball room with Lady Cowley, wife of the English Minister, [illegible] his arm. The former intimates and confidants of Louis Napoleon are struck aghast by the [illegible] ty with which they are shut out from the [illegible]. He is said to be very [illegible]. The Duc de Tarente, only son of Marshal McDonald, is one of his chamberlains, and the Baron of Yancy his grand almoner. All the [illegible] tions have had their titles changed [illegible] tablishments.

A New Gun Patent.—We were shown [illegible] a very ingeniously constructed [illegible] Col. P. W. Porter, of Tennessee, which [illegible] appearances, is the most destructive weapon [illegible] its size which the ingenuity of man has yet devised. It is provided with a cylinder [illegible] of the barrel capable of containing [illegible] charges, which can be discharged [illegible] seconds. A magazine has also been invented [illegible] the stock, capable of holding [illegible] number of charges, by the aid of which it may be practicable to make sixty discharges in a minute. The patentee claims that [illegible] ment of the lock, the powder [illegible] plete combustion than in any other [illegible] because [illegible] ball. The lock opens on hinges [illegible] door of a closet, so as to permit [illegible] to the cylinder and all the parts of [illegible] [illegible] It is self-capping and self-priming [illegible] short with unparalleled [illegible].

Coal for Australia.—A vessel is [illegible] at the wharf of Messrs. Mills & Co., [illegible] mond, with coal, destined for Australia. This is the first shipment of the great staple product of Pennsylvania for that far off region that we have heard of.

Youthful Crime.—A Fitchburg correspondent of the Boston Traveller states that four boys have been arrested in that city for store breaking and larceny. One of them, a son of a highly respectable mechanic, was arrested in the High School, of which he was a member. The writer says: "In the progress of the examination, it appeared that they had regularly prepared themselves for thieving, and had fitted up a small room in a barn adjoining the house of one of them, as a receptacle for stolen goods. On examining this room, a large number of articles which were ascertained to have been stolen, were discovered. A book was also found, in which was a long list of houses and stores that had been entered and an account of all the articles taken. A ledger was also found, in which each boy had an account, and was credited on one side with the amount he stole, and on the other side was charged with the amount he received of the stolen property. A large quantity of tools, taken from different workshops in town, were also found. The boys had regular signals, and have been in the habit of attending public meetings, and creating disturbances. Two of the offenders were sentenced to the State Reform School during their minority, and the other two were fined ten dollars each and costs. They were all liable to go to the State Prison, but clemency was shown with the hope of reform.—All the boys belonged to respectable families, and had enjoyed, as is believed, excellent home privileges and instruction. The oldest was but sixteen years of age, and the youngest thirteen.—One of the lads was the son of a widow, whose heart is almost broken by the wickedness and disgrace of her child.

The statistics of marriage in Massachusetts exhibit some curious results. A recent report to the Legislature of that State says, that 11,966 parties were united in holy wedlock in that State last year. The oldest person married during the year, was a man of 72 to a woman under 30. Eight females of 14 and about forty of 50 have become wives. The youngest couple were each 16 years old. In Boston, one male of 19 married a female of 28; and in Worcester, a lad of 17 married a woman of 38. One man of 38 married for the fifth time, and as high as the sixth marriage is found on the record. In Boston, a negro of 58 was married for the sixth time—his sixth wife being a negress of 55, and this was her third marriage.

A lazy fellow once declared in a public community, that he could not find bread for his family. 'Nor I,' replied an industrious mechanic, 'I'm obliged to work for it.'

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A number of citizens, living along the route of the Uwharie and Yadkin Plank Road, met on the 22d inst. at the house of [illegible] Thornbrough, in Randolph county, to take preliminary steps relative to the construction of said road. The zeal and determination manifested by those present at this meeting were encouraging; indeed they were such as, if responded to in the manner in which we confidently believe they will be, by those along the route, will secure the taking of the required stock, and the speedy construction of the road. Although there were but few in attendance, owing to the shortness of the notice, those present [illegible] move to start a temporary subscription, [illegible] wards of nine thousand dollars were subscribed. It is to be hoped that similar meetings [illegible] held along the entire route, at different [illegible] the people will come up to the [illegible] this enterprise,—one so much [illegible] part of North Carolina,—and thus [illegible] advance of the opening of the [illegible] show what they are able and willing [illegible].

JESSE THORNBROUGH, [illegible]

J. H. BROOKS, Sec'y.

July 28, 1853.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] Gales, Esq., the veteran [illegible] Mr. Gales is the Dean of [illegible] press of this country, and [illegible] his equal anywhere.

The latest news from [illegible] flying as the previous [illegible] again to be entertained [illegible].

Correspondence of the N. Y. [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

The President of the United States [illegible] of his family, it is now pretty well [illegible] make a Southern tour, after Mr. [illegible] New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi [illegible] to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and [illegible] Mr. Secretary Conrad, Mr. Stuart [illegible] other Secretaries, it is stated, will go [illegible] The President never has been in the South [illegible] and is anxious to see the great valley of the Mississippi, and its great mart, New Orleans.

BOSTON, [illegible]

[illegible] Election in Massachusetts.—[illegible] House of Representatives balloted [illegible] United States Senator, when the Hon. [illegible] Everett, Whig, was chosen. The [illegible] Everett 146, Cushing, Dem. 75, [illegible] [illegible] 7. [illegible]

Sudden Death.—Mr. J. [illegible] S. McAl[illegible] [illegible] on Friday [illegible] [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] He was in his usual [illegible] at the time [illegible] way to the woods, with his axe, to [illegible] His death was the result of [illegible] attack of disease. He was highly [illegible] his neighborhood.—*North Carolinian.*

A letter from Elizabeth City, [illegible] gentleman of this city, contains the [illegible] [illegible] on Friday morning [illegible] Ehringhaus, a member of the Bar at [illegible] and for several years a representative [illegible] county of Pasquotank, in the House [illegible] of the North Carolina Legislature.

Norfolk Argus, 1st.

ALBANY, [illegible]

The Jerry Rescue Case.—[illegible] The jury in the case of Enoch Reed, tried for [illegible] the rescue of Jerry, a fugitive slave [illegible] brought in a verdict of guilty.

The average cost of the roads in the State of New York is $14,150 per mile, and the average [illegible] the Railroads $40,544 per mile.

The stock of cotton in Europe instead of being small, as in former years, is largely in excess of any of the previous six years. It is 37 [illegible] [illegible] at the end of 1851, and almost double the average of the past thirty years [illegible] to returns made in Great Britain.

A Ship Load of Wives.—An immense emigrant ship, called the "Caroline Chisholm," is about to sail from Southampton for Australia with nine hundred young women of good character [illegible] emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movement, will accompany them. The expectation is, that these "gentle creatures" will be eagerly sought [illegible] married by industrious and hardy miners [illegible].

Life's Changes.—Mr. Seward, in urging [illegible] the attention of the Senate a private claim [illegible] the petitioner was once a merchant, a great [illegible] [illegible], a man of wealth, that he had been ruined by an unjust prosecution of the Government of the United States, to wit, and was, while so [illegible] relief, engaged as a day laborer in the [illegible] ing of the Capitol. Mr. Seward's statement [illegible] affected the Senate, that the bill for his [illegible] passed without a vote in the negative.

It has long been known to Physiologists, says the Recorder, that certain coloring matters, if administered to animals along with their food, possessed the property of entering into the system and tinging the bones. In this way the bones of swine have been tinged purple by madder, and instances are on record of other animals being similarly affected. No attempt, however, was made to turn this beautiful discovery to account until lately, when Mons. Roulin speculated on what might be the consequence of administering colored articles of food to silk worms just before they began spinning their cocoons. His first experiments were conducted with indigo, which he mixed in certain portions with the mulberry leaves, serving the worms for food. The result of this treatment was successful; he obtained blue cocoons. Prosecuting still further his experiments, he sought a red coloring matter capable of being eaten by silk worms without injury resulting. He had some difficulty to find such a coloring matter at first, but eventually alighted on the *bignonia chica*. Small portions of this plant having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk worms consumed the mixture and produced red colored silk. In this manner the experimenter, who is still prosecuting his researches, hopes to obtain silk as secreted by the worm of many other colors.

There are three kinds of men in the world: the "Wills," the "Won'ts," and the "Can'ts." The former effect everything, the other oppose everything, and the latter fail in everything. "I will" builds our railroads and steamboats. "I won't" don't believe in "experiments and nonsense," while "I can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—We have pleasure in stating that the subscription in this town now amounts to nearly $100,000 (the sum required to secure the charter and authorise the organization of the company.) There is no doubt, we learn, that the town, in its corporate capacity, will subscribe another $100,000. And we may expect handsome additions from the points at which, as will be seen from an advertisement in this paper, the books are soon to be opened.

We consider the road as secured. For, though these amounts will not build and stock it, such an expenditure will enable the company easily to borrow as much more. And that is the way in which all rail roads are now built. We believe there is no exception. Where one company has half its stock subscribed, there are five which go into operation by means of loans for a larger amount.

Since our last, James Banks, D. G. McRae, Esqrs., and the Hon. Robert Strange, addressed meetings here on the subject, in sensible, practical, and effective speeches.

☞ Another meeting will be held this Evening.

PROFESSOR EMMONS'S GEOLOGICAL REPORT.—We have received a copy of this interesting pamphlet from the publisher, Seaton Gales, Esq. A few copies of it will be found on sale at the Bookstore. It is a neatly printed pamphlet of 182 pages.

It is devoted principally to two subjects—the Soils and Agriculture of the Lower (including the Cape Fear counties; and the Coal Fields of Rockingham, Stokes, Chatham and Moore counties.

We have had time, as yet, only to give a hasty perusal to the first part; and we do not hesitate to express the belief, that if our farmers and land owners will give due attention to the information there imparted, as to the nature of soils, and modes of improvement, a far greater amount of good will result to the State than even from the discovery and development of the Coal mines, inestimable as well as the latter to be. Professor Emmons gives analyses of various kinds of soils, found in different portions of the State, and shows *what each wants to make it productive, or keep it so.* Describes the various fertilizers, as the several species of marl, ashes, &c., which exist in our midst, and shows that a due appreciation and application of these will more permanently improve the land than the more expensive article of guano.

Professor Emmons states that marl,—either shell marl or marly clays, or green sand, containing silicia, iron and potash, as fertilizers,—are found in all the Eastern part of the State, from Currituck to Brunswick, and from Wake to Carteret. And this substance, thus abounding at our very doors, is the principal one required, if judiciously applied, effectually and permanently to improve our lands. He particularly describes the shell marl which is so abundant on the Cape Fear below Elizabeth Town (and of which, Duncan Murchison, Esq. living 12 miles west of this on the Plank Road, has recently, we learn, procured a boat load for his own use.)

We rejoice that a large edition, (several thousand copies,) of this invaluable Report has been printed. It *must* have its effect upon the defective agriculture of the State, which has heretofore been conducted mainly upon the system of *wearing out* and *abandoning* lands, instead of improving them from year to year, as is done elsewhere in our country, and so easily done where science is brought to the aid of industry.

DAILY LINE TO WILMINGTON.—See Mr. Lutterloh's advertisement. This is the right kind of "progress."

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We are glad to hear that about one-third of the line of this road, between Puppy Creek and Blue's Bridge, has been cleared preparatory to grading; and that the steam mill will soon be put up. A large force is employed under an efficient superintendent.

A meeting was held at Floral College on Saturday last, to provide means for continuing the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road from Lumber Bridge to Springfield, Richmond county, via Floral College. The charter was accepted, and a subscription commenced, with a determination to raise the necessary amount, in which we wish them all success.

The Raleigh Register, in noticing the improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, says,—

"There is no reason, then, why up-country merchants should use other less convenient routes, than by the Raleigh Road. Freight trains, drawn by powerful engines, traverse it daily, and discharge their burdens at the designated points.—As between the routes *via* Fayetteville and by the Rail Road, we can only say, that though the steamboat companies on the Cape Fear offer every facility to shippers, by an increased number of light draft boats, and the prompt attention of agents, still the heavy roads, thence, causing much delay to comparatively small loads, not to speak of the expense of wagonage, may justly cause them to pause in their selection of routes. The freights on the Cape Fear are lower, we believe, than on any other Southern river; but, after goods are delivered at Fayetteville, they are often necessarily subject to the detention of which we speak, from the scarcity of conveyances. Without disparagement to that enterprizing place, therefore, we must invite traffic to our road."

It is deeply to be regretted, we think, that the merchants and citizens of Raleigh have not aided in the effort to remove the difficulty of tedious and expensive wagonage from this place, by building a plank road; as in that case Raleigh and the up-country which receives its goods through that place, might buy more within their own State, and contribute to the growth and prosperity of two towns at home. As it is, there can be no question, unless the rates of freight on the rail road have been reduced, that heavy articles, groceries, &c. can be forwarded this way, either from Wilmington or New York, cheaper than by Petersburg, and Gaston.

ANOTHER NEW STEAMER.—The Cape Fear is certainly alive with steamers, and what is better, they are of such light draft as to be able to navigate in almost any condition of water that we ever have. The "Major Wm. Barnet" made her first appearance at our wharves last week. She is owned, we believe, by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq. of this town; is a fine boat; saloon 38 by 13 feet, handsomely fitted up. The boat is 115 feet long, 32 feet beam, draws 14 inches water, light; has two engines, about 100 horse power.

PLANK ROAD TO SALISBURY.—We are glad to see a movement in Randolph in favor of a connection from the F. & W. Plank Road to Salisbury. See proceedings in another column. We hope the project will be earnestly pressed to a successful result.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The contributions received during January amounted to $935.—From North Carolina $107; the ladies of Huntsville giving $7, and W. H. Beatty, Esq., of Bladen, $100.

MISDOINGS OF THE TYPES.—The Wilmington Journal says:

An Old Note.—A friend in Bladen county, (J. R. Kemp, Esq.,) has sent us something of a curiosity, in the shape of a one dollar note of the old Bank of Newbern, dated March 25th, 1529, and signed by John M. Guion, Cash.; and Will. Gaston, Prest. It has rather an antiquated appearance; the ink of the signatures and filling look much more bright and fresh than that of the engraving.

William Gaston a banker in the 16th century! "Something of a curiosity" indeed! March 25th, 1829, was intended, of course.

The Hon. William A. Graham, and the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., of New York, passed through this City, on Thursday, *en route* for Hillsboro' in this State.—*Raleigh Register.*

Dr. Hawks is making his long-promised visit to his native State, in search of documentary materials for the History of North Carolina, in the preparation of which he has for years been engaged. We again invite any persons who have revolutionary letters or papers to entrust them to him (through us if they please.)

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, the relations of the U. S. with Mexico came up, on the report of the select committee on the subject of the Garay grant of right of way to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, when Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at great length, and with much zeal, in vindication of the Garay grant and a connection by Tehuantepec, as the most practicable route, contending that the Government should protect the grant now owned by its citizens. The report and resolutions advocated by Mr. Mason were to the effect that it is not compatible with the dignity of our Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation; that any future negotiation must be based upon distinct propositions from Mexico; and, finally, that if Mexico fails, within a reasonable time, to reconsider her position concerning said grant, "it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens."

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangum presented two resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina in the shape of memorials, one for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Smithville or Wilmington, in said State, and the other for the abolition of duty on railroad iron.

Mr. Fish: From the Chamber of Commerce of New York, asking that an appropriation may be made for removing the sand bars and deepening the entrance of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina.

The Tehuantepec rail road was discussed by Mr. Downs, who sustained Mr. Mason's view as to compelling Mexico to a rigid compliance with her plighted faith.

The Pacific rail road was then debated at length by several Senators.

On Thursday and Friday, the Pacific rail road was debated.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday last, the subject of silver coinage came up, on a bill providing that the weight of the half dollar shall be 192 grains, and the quarter, dime, and half dime, in proportion.

Mr. Dunham spoke of the necessity of some change being made in the value of silver coin.—He said that the value of coin was in proportion to the cost of the labor by which it was produced, or in proportion to the supply and demand. All knew that for the last few years it had required less cost to produce gold than silver, and the consequence was that the gold was cheaper in our market and abroad than silver. Therefore, when money was exported, it was in silver, thus leaving our own country almost devoid of coin of that metal for the purposes of trade. Now, the only way by which to retain this coin would be to change the relative values of gold and silver coins, so as to make them correspond in intrinsic worth, and this was what the bill under consideration proposed to do.

No question was taken on the bill.

On Wednesday, the silver coinage bill was opposed by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee.

On Thursday, the House again, 95 to 82, rejected a bill to admit rail road iron free of duty.

FROM EUROPE.—The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 22d. Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼d—(but we understand this has had no effect on the New York market.) Sales of the week, 58,000 bales. Stock in Liverpool 600,000 bales.

The French are building 58 ships for the navy, from line of battle ships down. And the English apprehending hostile intentions on the part of Napoleon, have ordered 16 Frigates to be built, and are making arrangements to concentrate troops &c., by railroads, if necessary.

"A Candid Inquirer" in our next.

CORRECTION.—Two erroneous statements found their way into a portion of our Thursday's issue—both having been generally circulated in the streets and not contradicted, so far as we knew.

The first was that the President of the Branch of the Bank of the State had resigned and a successor been appointed.

The other, that the body of Capt. Wilkinson had been found.

BISHOP IVES.—The recent extraordinary conduct of Bishop Ives seems to call for the re-publication, at this time, of the following extract from the Journal of the Episcopal Convention of 1851. It will be seen that at that time, being pressed by the determined opposition of the Convention to his Romish notions and practices, the Bishop formally and emphatically recanted them all. And even what appears on the Journal of the Convention, strong as it is, is not so strong as the verbal statements made by him to the Convention. The Bishop attributed his conduct to "bodily disease or a constitutional infirmity." Various circumstances at that time, and many others since, have tended to show that that constitutional infirmity (insanity,) *has* produced the strange course of the Bishop. One of these circumstances (the receipt of six months salary in advance, and the asking and receiving of money from members of the Church on the plea of travelling for the health of his wife and himself, just before he started for the city of Rome,) is utterly inconsistent with common honesty, unless attributable, as we have no doubt it is, to that constitutional infirmity.

We may add, in reference to the idea advanced abroad, that the Bishop's defection is likely to have an important influence on the clergy and laity of the Diocese,—that no such influence is apprehended here, as will, doubtless, be plainly manifested when the next Convention shall assemble.

BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Fayetteville, North Carolina, May, 1851, having relation to Bishop Ives.

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at the last Convention, with its accompanying documents, with authority to confer with the Bishop or any other person touching every matter referred to them, beg leave to report: That the Bishop appeared before them, and in explanation of the several charges which have been brought against him with respect to doctrine, made the following statement:

Bishop Ives said to the Committee, that it might be considered humiliating to him to offer to the Committee the statement he was now about to make, but a sense of duty, both to himself and to the Church, compelled him to do so. That it had been at one time a very favorite idea with him to bring about a union of the Roman, the Greek, the Anglican, and the American Churches; and that in his zeal for Catholic union, he had overlooked the difficulties in the way, which he was now satisfied was insuperable. That this tendency of his mind towards a union of the Churches had been greatly increased, and his ability to perceive the difficulties in the way had been diminished, by a high state of nervous excitement, arising either from bodily disease or a constitutional infirmity. That in the pursuit of his favorite idea, he had been insensibly led into the adoption of opinions on matters of doctrine, and to a public teaching of them, of the impropriety of which he was now fully satisfied; and upon a review of those opinions, wonders that he should ever have entertained them. That this change in his views has been brought about in part by a return to a more healthy condition of mind and body, but mainly from having perceived the tendency of those doctrines to the Church of Rome, as sad experience has shown in the cases of Arch-Deacon Manning and others. That among the effects of his desire to bring about this union of the Churches, he was induced to tolerate the Romish notion of the Invocation of Saints, as expressed in his letter to the Rev. C. F. McRae, which expression he now retracts and would denounce as strongly as any one. That on the subject of Auricular Confession and Absolution, whatever extravagances of opinion or expression he may have heretofore indulged, he now holds that confession to a Priest is not necessary to salvation; and that he does not believe in judicial absolution, or the power of the Priest to forgive sins. Nor does he hold that the absolution recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church is merely declaratory, but that the Priest is therein an instrument through whom pardon is transmitted to the penitent, while its efficacy does not in any degree depend upon the volition or intention of the Priest. That absolution is not essentially necessary to the forgiveness of sins, but that it is important when practicable to obtain public absolution as contained in the ritual of our Church, which is the only absolution that he holds proper, except in those cases in which that is impracticable. That he had at one time, under the influences before mentioned, entertained doubts whether our branch of the Church was not in a state of schism. That he had never gone so far as to believe that it was, but merely entertained doubts. He was now satisfied beyond a doubt that she was not in schism. That he had never held the doctrine of the real presence in the Holy Communion, as synonymous with transubstantiation, but on the contrary had always abhored it.

L. S. IVES.

The Committee would further state, that in addition to Dr. Page's letter, they have before them statements tending to show that the Bishop has for several years past been in a state of mental excitement, which has impaired his memory and rendered quite uncertain the determination of his judgment. An oral statement quite in detail, but which the Committee have not had time to reduce to writing, was also made by Josiah Collins, Esq., to show that the Bishop's mind has been for several years past, from an attack of fever, singularly affected, so as to impair his judgment and enfeeble his memory, while other powers of the mind have been rather exalted: A state of mind well calculated to mislead its subject, and at the same time to expose him to gross misconception on the part of others.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN GEER, Chairman.

Bishop Ives.—The New York Churchman, after announcing the secession of Bishop Ives, from the Reformed to the Romish branch of the Church, says:

"His well-known infirmity forbids us either to wonder at the deed, or to blame the man: in his case we may say with peculiar emphasis—"Forgive him, for he knows not what he does." Those who have known him longest and best need not be told that his course is justly attributable to a most pitiable predisposition which renders him at times irresponsible for what he does. In his healthier periods he has himself been aware of this, and our readers will remember how not long since he begged and obtained that indulgence and commiseration which his constitutional infirmity would not suffer to be withheld. Such being the case, our only wonder is that the Romanists should be so impudent as to boast of his proceeding, and the Sectarians so uncandid or so dull as to ignore the cause thereof, and lay the blame on the Church. We have foreborne all allusion to this matter, till the certainty of the thing should fully appear; being well-assured that if he had gone, the cause for mortification would be with those *to* whom, not those *from* whom he went."

NAVIGATION OF THE CAPE FEAR.—At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday last, a memorial to Congress concurring in an application by citizens of Wilmington, N. C., for an appropriation to aid in improving Cape Fear River, and preserving its navigation, was directed to be signed and forwarded to Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The several canals belonging to the State of Pennsylvania yielded $1,896,811 42 in tolls during the year 1852.—The expenses were $1,029,341 23. Leaving a net revenue of $867,470 19, an increase of $128,739 36. The rates of toll were considerably reduced last year, and it is proposed still further to reduce them.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The total coinage of the U. S. Mint during the year 1852 was $57,896,218, viz: of Gold, $56,845,187; of Silver, $999,410; of Copper, $50,630. The above coinage consisted of 34,221,619 pieces, of which 2,201,145 were gold dollars.

At Charlotte, N. C., the coinage of gold amounted to $396,743.

We learn that a Northern Company have purchased the Lindsay mining lands and water power on Deep River in this County, with the purpose of mining for copper. These mines were some years ago successfully worked for gold.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The University.—We are happy to learn that this Institution has opened its present session with 245 Students—a gratifying tribute to the ability of its Faculty, and a happy commentary upon the effects of Northern fanaticism. Southern people now educate their children at home, and the tide will hardly turn.

The next catalogue will probably show 300 on the list of matriculates for the year.—*Ral. Reg.*

MARRIED,

In Columbus county, on the 19th ult., by C. Pierce, Esq., Mr. GEO. W. MEMORY, of Cumberland, to Miss MARY A. E. SMITH, daughter of D. J. Smith, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 1st instant, Mr. OWEN PHILYAW, formerly a citizen of Onslow county, aged about 42 years.

CARTHAGE, Jan'y 15, 1853.

At the last Muster of the Carthage Regulars, in this town, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, in His all-wise Providence, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Disposer of all things to remove from our ranks, in the bloom and vigor of youthful manliness, our well beloved and fellow-member, W. K. McLEMORE: Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Company have heard of the decease of W. K. McLemore with deep and sincere regret.

Resolved, That amiable and upright in his demeanor; possessing noble, kind and benevolent affections; a generous, gentle and affable disposition, he was beloved and esteemed by all,—most by those who knew him best. By his early death we have lost a much valued member, and his wide circle of friends a bright and admired ornament.

Resolved, That though we hope he is enjoying the felicitous brightness of a Saviour's smiles in Heaven, yet we do most deeply sympathise with the family of our deceased associate in their afflicting, irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as further testimony of esteem and regard entertained for the deceased, we will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, lastly, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville papers, with a request for publication.

AARON A. F. SEWEL,
WM. M. PERSON,
WM. McDONALD,
A. CURRIE,
Committee
1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 7.

BACON—	11 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	24 a 27
CANDLES—F.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11 a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	40 a
Strictly prime,	8¾ a 8⅞	SEED—	
Prime,	8½ a 8⅝	Flaxseed,	1 15 a 1 20
Fair,	8 a 8¼	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a	Apple " new	50 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	28 a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	6¾ a 7	Northern "	30 a
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 60 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 35 a 4 40	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a 4 25	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
New Corn,	60 a 65	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a 55	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2 a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 13	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	7 a 8	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—New bacon coming in.
Lard sells at quotations.
Cotton.—We reduce ⅛ on all grades, which will correspond with sales up to Saturday.
Flour rather heavy at quotations.
Corn.—Receipts are increasing, but the demand is large.
Nails 5½ to 6.
Oats.—Considerable quantity coming in, quotations hardly sustained.
Trade for the week has been very good, larger perhaps than any week in twenty odd years.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 4 10, Hard 2 35 to 2 40. Holders demand 65 for Spirits. Bacon, hog round, 12 to 12½, hams 14. Western Lard 12 to 13. Corn 60. Timber—Sales of one or two rafts at 5 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 9¾. Sales of the week 1866 bales. Salt 1 50. Corn 50 to 60. Oats 45 to 50.

At Charleston, cotton heavy at 7¼ to 10¼, a fall of about ⅛ cent. N. C. Corn 60 to 68.

Total receipts of cotton 1,932,100 bales, against 1,442,695 last year. Increase 489,405.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 4—Steamer Maj Wm Barnett, with goods and passengers.
Feb. 4—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods and passengers.
Feb. 6—Str Zephyr, with passengers.
Feb 6—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods and passengers.
Feb 7—Str Rowan, with boat H L Myrover in tow, with goods for this place and the interior.
Feb 7—Str Douglass, with goods for B Rose, Hugh Gilmore, Willkings & Co, S J Hinsdale.
Feb'y 4—Steamer Southerner, with Passengers, and Merchandise for sundry Persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 1—Str Major Wm Barnet from Philadelphia. 3—Brig Ellen Hayden from Dardenas.

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano. Those who have engaged from us will please send in.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Rail Road to the Coal Fields.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the late Act of the General Assembly incorporating the "Western Rail Road Company," it was ordered that Books of subscription to the said Company should be opened at the following places, to-wit:—

At Wilmington, on Friday the 25th of February, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. P. K. Dickinson, Thos. H. Wright, John A. Taylor, Gilbert Potter, John McRae, Sr., O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Robt. W. Brown, and D. K. McRae.

At the Gulf, in Chatham county, on Saturday the 26th of February, under the direction of Messrs. Laurence J. Haughton, Peter G. Evans, Evander McIver, and Robt A. Stuart.

At Columbia, Randolph county, on Monday the 28th of February, under the direction of Messrs. I. H. Foust, Dan'l Hackney, Henry B. Elliott, John B. Troy, and Abram Brower.

At Greensboro', on the 1st of March, under the direction of Messrs. James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, Andrew Wetherly, William S. Rankin, C. P. Mendenhall, R. G. Lindsay, Geo. Albright, David F. Caldwell and John A. Gilmer.

Books continue open, as heretofore, at Fayetteville.
DUNCAN G. McRAE,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66tf

UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.
DAILY LINE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:
New Steamer Zephyr.
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Raleigh Register, Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, publish 3 months.

E. J. LUTTERLOH,
FORWARDING AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
Steamer Major Wm. Barnett,
" Fanny Lutterloh,
" Rowan.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66 3m

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly, H. L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John H. Cook, D. A. Ray, A. A. McKethan, Geo. McNeill, Nathan A. Stedman, James Kyle, Avon E. Hall, J. G. Shepherd, Wm. Warden, S. T. Hawley, John D. Williams, C. Benbow, Wm. McLaurin, Wm. McIntyre.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL, JOHN H. COOK, JAS. KYLE, Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McGARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Com'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to-wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments,—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Rich'd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Jan'y 25, 1853. 66

TURPENTINE AXES, for sale by
BRANSON & JOHNSON.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Sale of Medicines at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 28th day of February, (being the first day of next County Court,) in the town of Lumberton, the balance of the Stock of MEDICINES, &c. of the late firm of Barnes & Moore. The prime cost of the stock now on hand was over $600. Bills of $10, cash; over $10, 3 months' credit. Feb'y 7. 66-3t

NOTICE.

DR. JAMES F. FOULKES having taken the Office formerly occupied by the late Dr. T. N. Cameron, on Green street, next door to the office of W. B. Wright, Attorney at Law, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland. He will be found in his Office at all times, except when professionally engaged.
Feb'y 1, 1853. 65tf

A team of fine Mules and a Wagon, for sale. Apply to CLEMENT SMITH,
at McAllister's Falls,
or to Cook & Johnson.
Feb'y 2, 1853. 65-3t

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66y

NOTICE.

HAVING sold all my interest in the Union Livery Stables, I will hereafter act as Agent for said Stables until further notice is given.
J. B. ASKEW.
Feb'y 1, 1853. 66tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
BY J. BETHUNE.

IN offering my services to the travelling public as the proprietor of the American Hotel, I will refrain from all unnecessary boasting, but will assure those who stop with me, that nothing which personal efforts on my part can accomplish to contribute to their comfort will be left undone. The buildings have all been thoroughly repaired and furnished with entirely new furniture.

It is situated within about three hundred yards of the Depot. The Stage Office is kept at this Hotel. The Northern Stage arrives and departs daily, the Western Stage tri-weekly. Being agent at this place, travellers passing will receive all the attention that I am able to bestow. My motto is—"I study to please."
A. BETHUNE.
Jan'y 14, 1853. 66-3m

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, about one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The Dwelling House is finished and plastered, has five rooms on the first floor, is thirty feet long, twenty seven feet wide, with piazza nine feet. Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn and Stable. A good well in the yard, and several springs on the premises; and 28 acres of land.

Persons desiring to purchase can see the premises on application to the subscriber. W. L. CALLAIS.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of Jan. 1, 1853:

Nelson Arnold, E A Allen, Jr.
Moses Burnet, J D Bener, Kinion Branch, Charity Bradley, Wm. Birthrite, Nancy Blackwell, Lucinda Bagwell, Mastin Fowles, Lemuel Burket.
Daniel Coor, J R Cherry.
S David, Incy L Davis, Kinion Davis, J R Daugherty, Rev O Daly.
Dr W E Edwards, Lucy Evans, Rosannah Evans.
Reubin Fisher.
Jennett Graham, Wm A Grafton, E T Garret, L A Galloway.
Amey Hall, Barshaba Herring, Gilfy Hill, C B Harrison, Jack Hancock.
Wm Ivins.
Frederick Martin, Foster Mason, Thos Mason, S F Morris.
Murdoch McLeod, G L McKay, Malcom McAlpin, Dr E L Perkins, Duncan Purcell, Mary Purnell, Prof Pennington.
Neill Ray, R C & H Reid, B W Roberts.
Robt Smith, Bryant Sellars, Nathan Strickland.
A J Turlington, Frances Tolar, Thomas Templeton, Peter Turner, A Tufts, Thos Thain.
Miss M J Wade, Wm M Wilson, Jas H Weathers, Geo Wilson.
58] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
Feb. 1, 1853. 1t
☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 320 acres of fine Turpentine and Farming Land, in Cumberland county, on the west side of South River, and about 3 miles from John C. Blocker's. If the above land is not sold before, I will sell to the highest bidder on the last Saturday in February, at my own residence; at which time and place there will be other property offered for sale. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see the lands for themselves, previous to day of sale, as the sale will be positive.
WILLIAM H. MELVIN.
Feb'y 1, 1853. 66-3t

Valuable Turpentine and Farm LAND for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 14th February, at Kingsbury, Cumberland county, Two Thousand Three Hundred Acres of LAND, twelve miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River. There are about 1700 acres of pine land—the balance river and swamp land. There are 45,000 boxes cut, and sufficiency of round pine to cut two crops more. There is a good saw and grist mill on the land. The Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh runs through the land. It is convenient to a distillery. Terms at sale.

Any person wishing to examine the lands can call on Ronald McMillan or DAVID LEWIS.
Feb'y 2, 1853. 65ts

☞ Extra new hulled Buckwheat, in small bags, rec'd this day and for sale by
BRANSON & JOHNSON.
Feb'y 3. 65tf

There being no Rate of Freight established by the Steamboat Lines on the Cape Fear River for Guano, it is agreed that from this date twenty-five cents per bag will be charged.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres't
C. F. S. B. Co.
R. M ORRELL, Ag't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
JAMES BANKS,
for Brothers' Line.
Feb'y 1, 1853. 65-3w

Wilmington Commercial three weeks.

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Jackson's Cough Lozenges.
Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 3, 1853. 65-2m

SEED OATS.

300 BUSHELS for sale by
BRANSON & JOHNSON.
Feb'y 3, 1853. 65tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in Pittsborough, until the 11th February, instant, for the following named work, on the Cape Fear River, viz:

For the Lock and Dam at Fayetteville.
" " Lock at Jones's Falls.
" " Lock and Dams, Excavation in Earth, Embankments, &c., at Buckhorn.
And for the unfinished work at Sharpfield, McAllister's, Fox's Island, Battle's Falls, and Northington's.

For the information of bidders, the following form of bid is given:

I hereby agree to construct for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the Lock and Dam at and furnish all materials, according to the Plans and Specifications of the said Company, at the following named prices, viz:

For all Timber and Framing, per thousand feet, board measure, $
" Lumber " " "
" Stone packing in work, per cubic yard,
" Spikes and wrought Iron used in work, per pound,
" Rock Excavation for foundations, per cubic yard,
" Earth " " " (or otherwise,) per cubic yard,
" Puddling "
" Tree Nails used in work, per hundred,

The above named work to be finished by the first of January, 1854. (Signed,)

The expense of construction of Coffer Dams will be borne by the Company, but the Contractors will be required to keep them free of water and in order at their own expense. Bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract will be required from the contractors.

For further information apply to either of the subscribers, who will be on the line till the 8th Feb'y.
A. MURCHISON, President.
CLEMENT SMITH, Engineer.

☞ Bidders for the work will state in their bids, how much stock will be received by them in payment of their estimates. 65

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 10th of February, for the erection of a College Building. The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet. No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick work and carpenter's work, separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications, apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day, to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY,
Ex. Com. Sec. Board Trustees.

Jan. 18, 1853. 61-tt

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1852.

For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-4w

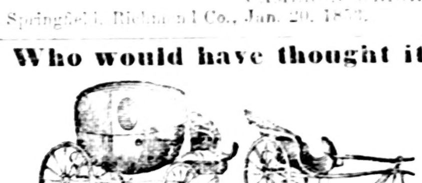
$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.

CAMERON WRIGHT.

Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

Who would have thought it!



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compete with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JOHN BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



Only Burnt out in Part.
A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 50 Buggies.

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

All work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
110 *William Street,* NEW YORK;
AND
Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 39tf

WANTED.

TWO SPIRIT-BARREL COOPERS. Apply to
N. KING, Kingsbury, N. C.

Dec 17, 1852 53tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

NEW DRUG STORE.



THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Teeth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Teeth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

July 24, 1853. 62tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD.
[illegible] Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train Oil,
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, in Oil,
Paris [illegible],
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan, [illegible]

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED.

7 Casks Rice,
45 Boxes Cheese,
10 [illegible],
[illegible] Barrels Pickled Pork,
[illegible] Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WANTED.

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distilling at the Park Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy at the [illegible], or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1852. 4-tf

FOR SALE.

WAGON AND TEAM MULES, two of the mules 5 years old, [illegible] 1852 [illegible] in repair and [illegible] for running. Apply to H. BRANSON, or N. BRANSON.

Dec. 20, 1852.

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 2[illegible], 1852. [illegible]

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3 cents per pound, in cash, for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to D. W. Williams in Fayetteville. I am now [illegible] a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, [illegible] of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. [illegible]

MUSIC.

L. E. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Burke's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms.

Dec. 7, 1852. 50tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,
HIS OLD STAND.

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles; Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess-men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost every thing called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

WHISKEY.

20 BARRELS of very fine North Carolina RYE WHISKEY, for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 20, 1852. 53-2m

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 64-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 28, 1852. 8-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

McDONALD & McMASTER,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.
GILLESPIE STREET.
Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1852. 51tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention [illegible] in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants.
135 Front Street.
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 1, 1852. 1stf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852. 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 4-tf

H. H. COLE,
Wholesale Clothier,
Corner of Centre Market Space and Pratt street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Jan'y 15, 1853. [illegible]

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson, } Fayetteville.
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; largewharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand gauge 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

DENTISTRY.



D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton.
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 20tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Drivers.

A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They would like Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW & CO.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

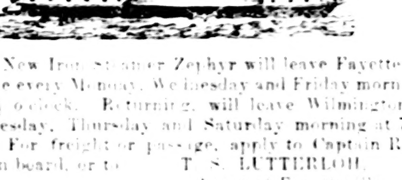
LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.



THE subscriber intends carrying on the above Business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

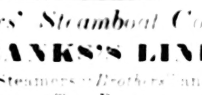
J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf



THE New Iron Steamer Zephyr will leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to Captain R. McRae on board, or to T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Agents at Wilmington.

January 10, 1853. 58tf



The Brothers' Steamboat Company,
OR BANKS'S LINE.

IS prepared with Steamers "Brothers" and "Douglass" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with despatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

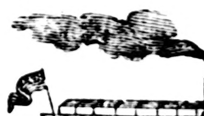


A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.

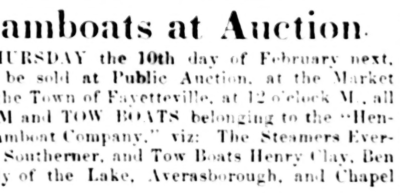
May 12, 1852. 90-tf



THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf



Steamboats at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 10th day of February next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., all the STEAM and TOW BOATS belonging to the "Henrietta Steamboat Company," viz: The Steamers Evergreen and Southerner, and Tow Boats Henry Clay, Ben Rush, Lady of the Lake, Averasborough, and Chapel Hill.

Terms—Three, six, nine and twelve months' credit for approved Notes. Sale positive.

J. H. COOK, President.

Jan'y 22, 1853. 62ts

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see those making Turpentine before they make any engagements, as the late improvement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.

N. KING.

Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Benbow's Buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.

T. O. SMITH.

Dec. 15. 52-2m

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.

Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 12tf

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported direct from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks of French Brandy,
20 Hf. Bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers.

An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville: in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any persons infringing his right, either by purchasing, using, or [illegible] any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 3, 1851. 6stf

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous Life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self-Preservation. Only 25 cents.—This book just published is filled with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents, inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, post-paid, and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.—Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

SEED RYE FOR SALE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

FIFTY DOLLARS

WILL be paid for the apprehension of [illegible] who stole from my plantation on [illegible] night last, a young chesnut sorrel Mare, [illegible] Bridle.

The Mare was four years old last spring, [illegible] hands high, no white marks, except [illegible] her hind pasterns, has a scar on her back [illegible] by the saddle, and is slightly marked [illegible] suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.

C. J. SH[illegible]

Camden, S. C., Jan. 1, 1853.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January [illegible]

The buildings are new, large and commodious, [illegible] expressly, and on the most approved plan [illegible] accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases incident to the lower sections of the State, as well as the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in first class Institutions in the country. [illegible] will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and [illegible] of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the [illegible] and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., [illegible] who will be assisted by competent [illegible] the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been [illegible] his life; and that while he is commended [illegible] fidence by an experience of thirteen years [illegible] that his skill, tact, learning and diligence [illegible] him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades [illegible] first, or primary department, in which [illegible] the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, [illegible] and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session [illegible] months, [illegible]

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, Mitchell's Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, [illegible] or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, [illegible] ry, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin, [illegible]

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical [illegible] with Natural, Mental and Moral Science, [illegible]

For French, German or Spanish, [illegible]

Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of [illegible])

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLA[illegible]
MURDOCK McK[illegible]
JOHN L. FAIRLEY,
JAMES C. McL[illegible]
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and [illegible] GRAVES, A. M. of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institute.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have secured [illegible] more than is commonly done in the founding of such institutions, viz: they have selected a gentleman [illegible] are united skill and ability, with a [illegible] experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been [illegible] in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, [illegible] Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with accomplished females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with himself and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very flat lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in the State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly complimented by all who have visited our village, and by a very learned gentleman, Rev. Thos. Owen, [illegible] not only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State. It unites beauty with usefulness—being large and commodious—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the land; which is well warmed by four fire places, with every other convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the finest dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the village attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient—being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of 6 acres of land, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders have erected it for the education of their own daughters, as well as others; and they intend to spare no labor nor expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions in the whole country. And they intend to carry out their original design, which was to make all preparations, facilities and conveniencies for a most complete and thorough female education.

At least 60 boarders can be accommodated in the Institution, and good board may be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for all who prefer. The terms of board in the Institution are not yet fully ascertained, but we have determined that board shall not exceed $9 per month, including washing and [illegible]

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of Five Months.

For all English branches,	$12 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Accordeon,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	5 00
" " " Flowers,	5 00
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy work,	gratis
The Languages, each	10 00
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10 00
Monochromatic Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	20 00

By an inspection of the above, the parent or guardian may observe that the necessary expenses per year in this institution will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $120 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 30th 1852. 56*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 24 years old, stout built, short thick foot, bad teeth, small round ear-rings in her ear, very pleasant when spoken to, and had on a checked linsey frock, a plaid shawl, and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro' where her mother lives. She came from there, and was the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES DODD.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58*-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 31st Jan. It is situated in Robeson county, five miles from Floral College, in one of the healthiest neighborhoods in the State. No pains will be spared, either in mental or moral training of those committed to his charge.

Tuition $6, $8 and $10 per session.

Board may be had in the neighborhood at $6 per month.

JAMES S. McQUEEN.

Jan'y 28, 1853. 64*3t